and the other of Martha, his wife. The Prince made several remarks, it may be remembered, appreciative of the glorious character of the man hose death was deplored by his country, and whose deeds are imperishable. He also expressed a willingness to plant a tree on the spot in commemoration of his visit, and some horse chestnuts having been handed to him, he stooped and planted them in the earth. He afterwards put a few more in his pocket, with the intention, as he mentioned, of planting them in Windsor Park upon his return home, as another memento of an incident which he should ever regard with feelings of peculiar interest.

From the tomb the company bent their steps towards the house of Washington-a long two storied wooden building, facing the riveronly thirty yards off by the path across the weedy grounds. Thus, for nearly two hours, the party continued their stay at Mount Vernon, during the whole of which time they were occupied in visiting and inquiring into the surroundings of the interesting spot. They then returned by boats to the steamer, where a dejeuner was served, after which, by general consent, dancing commenced on deck, the speed of the steamer being meanwhile reduced, at the Prince's suggestion, in order to prolong the pleasure of the gay votaries of Terpsichore. Then flying feet tripped to the swell of music, and, it may have been, eyes looked love to eyes which spake again. As the vessel advanced the spires and chimneys of the gray old town of Alexandria were seen glittering in the sunlight, while every vessel at the wharves was dressed with bunting in honor of Victoria's son. It was half-past five before the party, that had embarked an hour before noon, again stepped on derra firma at the Washington Navy Yard, in the midst of another of those salutes which had proclaimed in iron-tongued accents the moment of their departure. Thus ended that delightful excursion which has since engaged the conversation of the world, and is now the subject which the genius of Cambridge is taxed to immortalize in the majesty of verse.

The Effect Upon the North of a Dissolv tion of the Union. Sundry Southern journals have been daily

predicting riots, conflagrations and hangings, in the more conservative portions of the Northern States, as a natural and necessary result of the crisis, which has ceased to be "impending," and the threes of which are shaking the Union to its foundations. Hideous, however, as the endeavor is to compel the slaveholder of Alabama to succumb before the practical, aggres sive intolerance of the illiberal absolutism of New England monopolists of social and religious power, its effects have not yet been so keenly felt here as to induce any immediate local conflicts. Sober thinking citizens may condemn as monstrous, unnatural and infamous, the effort to establish anti-slavery as a distinct religious tenet; and there is no doubt that fourfifths of the people of the Northern States de sire that amendments to the constitution should be adopted, guaranteeing that freedom of oninion and action, respecting the "peculiar institution." which their brethren at the South demand. Yet the wheels of commerce move on; trade, though limited, has not arrived at an entire stand-still; our merchants are secure in their houses; the banking establishments of our cities remain unmolested; the agriculturist is ungrudgingly served by those he employs; la propriété c'est le vol has not been erected into a distinctive proletarian dogma; Satan has not yet "touched the skin" of life, possessions, position and influence; and, therefore, we jog along gloomily, protestingly, with many fears, but without a thought of attempting violence, or Our time has not come, and many years may elapse before principles similar to those which convulse the South, shall rouse us to the necessity of vigorous action for self-preservation.

The seed of persecution which an ambitious bloodthirsty priesthood has thrown so broadcast, began to be sown about thirty years ago. Aided by the pseudo-philanthropists of the day, teetotalism, Fourierism, Fanny Wrightism, socialism, Owenism, agrarianism, abolitionism, with a score more of special local social heresies, sprang at about the same moment into existence. The convenience of attacking an enemy afar off, before beginning with those that are near, concentrated temporarily the hostility of agitators against the institutions of the South; but it was never intended that the war should finish there. A late speech by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, exposes, with abundant clearness, the final means which the mistaken, shortsighted fanatics of the North are to be instigated to adopt, to accomplish the arrogant aims and ends which the descendants of Cotton Mather bave in view, in order to perpetuate their supremacy. The fiery reverend is evidently convinced that all the mischief which can be got out of the slavery movement, is in a fair way of being extracted. He passes on to the future, and says:-

the future, and says:—

We should take solemn account of our guilt in the great growth of social laxity and vice and crime in our great cities. We have loved ease rather than duty. Every American citizen is by birth a sworn officer of State. Every man is a policeman. If bed men have had impunity; if the vide have controlled our municipal affairs; if by our delinquencies and indelence justice has been perverted, and our cities are full of great public wickedness, then we cannot put the guilt away from our own consciences. We have a partnership in the conduct of wicked men, unless we have exhausted proper and permissible means of forestalling and preventing it. We may not refuse to consider the growth of corrupt passions in connection with the increase of commercial presperity. The sins of a nation are decays the sins of certain central passions. In one age they break out in one way, and in another age in another way, but they are the same central sins after all. The corrupt passions which lead in the Southern States to all the gigantic evils of slavery, in Northern cities break out in other forms, not itees guilty before God because of a less public nature. The same thing that leads to the oppression of the operation. The granding of the poor, the advantages which capital takes of internal, the appression of the hop, the appression of the road, the appression of the hop, the appression of the sing, the oppression of the road, the appression of the shop, the appression of the sing, the oppression of the road, the appression of the shop, the appression of the sing. The whole nation is guilty. There is not a lumberman on place very of Moties, not a emigrant on the Pasific, that is not politically and commercially in alliance with this great evil. If you put poigon into your system in any way, there is not a nerve that is not touched by it; there is not a mission that does not feel it; there is not a lumberman on place very of Moties, not a effect of the far distant. Northern prairies, not an emigrant on the Pasific

Comparatively speaking, the Southern States they have nearly approached the term of their difficulties. Fifteen States will form a vast, consolidated empire. At peace among themsaddest of results shall be realized—the final boiler was cold, and the vessel was new and

right bearing the inscription of Washington, and definite dismemberment of the Unionthey will at least have escaped the terrorism with which the free States they leave behind them are menaced. Then we shall have it. The agrarianism which has remained for a quarter of a century in abeyance is to be again unchained. Abolition having produced its fullest extent of evil, proletarianism is to become its substitute. Capital and free labor are to be arrayed in opposition, just as slave property and ownership have been made the basis hitherto of an "irrepressible conflict." Anarchy is to be preached in the shop, anarchy on the farm, anarchy on shipboard, and from the verge of Maine to the distant prairies and to the Pacific, the rights of property are to be discussed as a religious question, involving sin in the capitalist and dire oppression, to be resisted to the blood by those whom accumu-

lated wealth employs.

Anti-slavery, pushed to its last logical limit, would hang, burn, behead or otherwise destroy, under the leading of a ferocious priesteraft, every slaveholder in the land. It has made of a mere social institution a question of salvation and damnation, and created, as an intolerant aggressive religious dogma, the necessity of undying enmity to what is woven into the common law and constitution of the country. It has driven several States from the confederation and the remainder of the slaveholding States will soon follow them. It menaces us with civil war, and, under its control, attempted co ercion would soon turn the hand of brothe against brother, immolate in fire, famine and slaughter the most sacred interests of the land. and reduce this happy republic to a wreck of misery. It has done its worst, and now, exult ing in their work, those who have reduced us to so sad a condition point a skeleton finger towards the future, and say to property holder. at the North:- "As we have done unto the South so will we also do unto you. As we have arrayed the slave, so will we also array the workman and the laborer against his ma ter, and recommence our career of destruction under new and still more abominable auspice of despotism. The credulous, narrow minded. weak, poor, bigoted and ambitious will listen to us, and with mob noise and mob sympathies we will soon bring you down to mob destitution and a mob level."

This is the prospect that awaits the North in case of a dissolution of the Union. It may not come for five years, perhaps not for ten, perchance not for twenty. It required a quarter of a century to bring abolitionism to its climax. But it is the inevitable tendency of the teachings of those who have constituted themselves an oligarchy of social and religious dogma at the North. Let the conservative portions of the country, which are now in the ascendency, be warned while there is time, and repudiate with the all powerful voice of public opinion errors which, if winked, at must result in disaster to themselves.

OFFERING THE MILITIA TO THE GENERAL GOV-RNMENT.-The States of New York, Rhode Island and Maine, and Major General Saudford, have offered the services of the militia, horse, foot, dragoons and artillery-a body of men over whom they have no particular controlto the general government for the purpose of putting down revolution in the South. If New York, Rhode Island, Maine and General Sandford would only undertake to do something practical to settle the difficulty which is hastening the country to civil war and destruction, as perhaps they might, it would be an act to be more thankful for than offering the military arm for purposes of coercion with so much alacrity.
As to General Sandford's offer of the First

division, it appears to meet with almost universal dissatisfaction. Some of the best officers in the division intend to resign in consewas absurd and childish, because it was wholly unnecessary; for Gov. Morgan, as Commander in-Chief of the whole State militia, can command the services of the First division, and every other division, to perform such duty as the law imposes on them, without any tender of service from their general; and he cannot compel them to perform any other duty, either with or without General Sandford's generous offer of the services of men whom, it appears he did not consult in the matter. Apart from the mischievous tendency of such a course of action in the present excited condition of the public mind. General Sandford's offer and Gov. Morgan's acceptance of the services of the militia prove two things-first, that General Sandford does not understand his duties as a soldier; and second, that Gov. Morgan, the Commander-in-Chief of the State army, does not know his duty as a soldier, in accepting the offer provisionally in the terms he did.

THE PERILS OF STRAM NAVIGATION, AND THEIR REMEDIES.—An official report has recently been presented to the English Board of Trade on the loss of the steamship Connaught, which, although it throws no new light on the origin of the accident that led to her destruction, embodies several suggestions which, if adopted, would tend greatly to diminish the number of similar casualties

In ocean steamers a large amount of respon sibility devolves upon the chief and assistant engineers, from the fact that the captain and moses have but little if any practical acquaintance with steam machinery. The consequence is a divided command on the ship, the people of the engineers' department being under the control of their own officers. We need not point out the mischievous tendency of such a state of things when a vessel happens to be placed in circumstances of danger. If the engineers of steamships were properly qualified for their duties, and could always be relied upon, there might be some advantage in rendering them to a certain extent independent of the captain. Unfortunately they are but too often imperfectly educated in their speciality, and when accidents occur in connection with the machinery of a vessel they are the last to detect and remedy them.

Some few of our American captains have had such unpleasant experiences of this fact that they will not accept the command of a seagoing steamer without stipulating that the engineers shall be entirely under their control. An accident once occurred on board the steamship Pacific which might have resulted in the loss of the vessel but for the decision of its commander, Captain Nye. He was aroused late at night by the information that the may see reason to congratulate themselves that engine room was filling with water, and that the engineers could not detect where it came from. On going down he at once said that some part of the machinery must be in selves, unagitated by storms, and, in case that fault, as the water that was rising around the

soundly constructed otherwise. The chief on gineer contested the fact, and it was finally settled by the captain getting a man to dive down, when it was discovered that the screw of one of the bolts had got displaced, and had left a bole through which the water was entering rapidly. If the captain had not had some knowledge of steam machinery, and been armed with the necessary power over the engineer, a good deal of valuable time might have been lost, and the safety of the vessel hazarded.

It is precisely these points which constitute the most important features of the report before us. It is urged that the frequency of accidents to ocean steamers, from causes which may be traced directly to want of proper training on the part of their officers, renders a more scientific education on their part a matter of vital necessity. A public test of competency should be required from engineers, and the same responsibility imposed upon them as masters and mates are subjected to under the Merchant Shipping act. No captain or mate should be appointed to a steamer unless he could show that he possessed some practical knowledge of the engineer's department, so as not to be wholly dependent upon the judgment and discretion of others. Another recommendation of equal importance is that of placing passenger vessels under official inspection whilst in progress of construction. Had the Connaught been thus superintended it is probable that she would still be affort.

All these suggestions are valuable, and might be advantageously acted upon by Congress But how often have similar recommendations been made and lost sight of as soon as the memory of the disasters that called them forth had passed from the public mind. It will require another wholesale destruction of human life to arouse the sympathy and energy of our legislators. Then they may awake to the necessity of compelling shipowners and steam ship companies to consult the comfort and safety of their passengers.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

George Opdyke, Judge Hogeboom and Hiram Barney left last night for Columbus, Ohio, to urge Gov: Chase to accept the Treasury Department.

Ben. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, has been here to offer hi services in case of Chase's declination. He is ready to compromise for the Chasinnati Post Office.

A prominent member of the Ohio Republican Centra Committee is here working against Chase. A strong California delegation, headed by D. Critten den, of San Francisco, is laying close siege to the Presi

dent elect. There is a big scramble among litinois politicians for the Chicago Post office. George W. Gage, of the Tremont House, seems to have the inside track.

There is a prospect of serious trouble in the Lagreta-ture. Senator Brooks resigned to day, and it is rumored that his democratic colleagues will do likewise, to pre-vent the passage of a bill to reorganise the militia by the

republican majority.

The New York resolutions were introduced to day an referred to a committee after an exciting debate.

Arrival of the Asia at Quarantine.

QUARANTINE, Jan. 18—9 P. M.
The steamship Asia has anchored in Quarantine.
The Doctor is unable to board her, owing to the lee

Burning of the Ship Globus at Sea-Crew and Passengers All Rescued Except One.

NORPOLK, Jan. 18, 1861. The ship Morning Star, Capt. Campbell, of Winsor, Novi Scotia, from Liverpool with salt and iron, bound to City Point, has arrived with one hundred and forty-nine pas songers and crew from the ship Globus, Capt. Blancke bound to New York, burned at sea on the afternoon of the 12th instant. All on board were seved except on who jumned into the sea. The Globus was enveloped in flames in half an hour from the time she took fire, and there was scarcely time to save the passengers. Her general cargo and the baggage and clothing were lost There was a heavy sea running. Captain Blacke was the last to leave the burning ship. Owing to the heroic ex Star, his wife, daughter and crew paid every possible attention to the destitute passengers, among whom were sixty females and a number of children. The Morning Star was short of provisions, but was supplied by the Star was short of providing the British brig Boomerang, Capt. Young, of Newcastle bound to New York, herself short of provisions. Every attention has been paid to the passengers here by Col. Myers, the British Consul. They will be sent to New York by the first steamer.

Accident to the Thomas flunt.

QUARANTINE, Jan. 18—Evening.
As the steamer Thomas Hunt, running between New York and Port Richmond, was making her last trip from New York this evening, she got into the ice near Robins Reef and broke her crank. She was unable to proceed any further, but was towed to Quarantine dock by the steamer Southfield. The steamer Flora will take her pas sengers and proceed to Port Richmond to night.

Missouri Exchange.

St. Louis, Jan. 18, 1861. Sight exchange on New York declined 1 per cent and is quoted at 5 per cent for Missouri paper.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5'8, 89½: Rowling Railroad, 22½; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pounsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight exchange on New York, ½ a ½ per cent premium.

MOSILE, Jan. 15, 1894.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2.000 bales; receipts do. 15,500 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.; to Havre, 13¢c. Sterling exchange, 103 a 104½; sight exchange on New York, ¼ a ¾ per cent disconnt.

MOSILE, Jan. 16, 1861.

Cotton—Sales 2.000 bales middling at 10¾c., the market closing dull.

Baltimorg, Jan. 18, 1864.

Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; red, \$1 30 a \$1 35; white, \$1 40 a \$1 50. Corn steady; new, 64c. a 55c. Coffee—Rio, 113/c. a 133/c. Whiskey steady. Lard, 103/c. a 113/c.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE POACHED EGG CLUB.—There exists in Brooklyn a social organization of young men, devotees in Brooklyn a social organization of young men, devotees of Terpsichore, bearing the singular name of the "Poached Egg Cinb." On Monday night their sixth annual bail was given at dothic Hall, in Adams street, near Concord, and, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, there was a very large gathering of beaux and belies, and the opinion was universally expressed that the adair was the most brilliant that has taken place since the formation of the club. The spacious baliroom was very handsomely decorated in red, white and blie national, international and fancy flags. A characteristic feature of the decorations were a number of eggs depending by ribbons of alternate red and green from the chandeliers. Denoting commenced at ten o'clock to the missic of an excellent band, and nearly the entire company threaded the mazes of the dance till near daylight. At about one o'clock an excellent supper was served, in a At about one o'clock an excellent supper was served, in a style of elegance creditable to the faste of the members of the P. E. C., who have added another deligatful sou-venir of their friendly reunions since their organization.

Legal Intelligence.

Screems Court of the United States—Jan. 15.—
No. 27. Christopher G. Pearce et al., incorporated and acting under the name of "The Niles Works," appellants, vs. Jesse W. Page et al., claimants of the steambat Dr. Robertson.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kentucky. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings to be had therein in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 45. George H. Kyle et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John MacRae et al.—The argument of this causewas continued by Mr. Geo. Wm. Brown and Mr. Gill for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Wallis for the plaintiffs in error, vs. Lewis Roberts et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Mayor for the plaintiffs in error, vs. Lewis Roberts et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Mayor for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Alexander for the defendant in error, and continued by Mr. Alexander for the defendant in error. Legal Intelligence.

NEWS F. ROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pon V Express-\$1,265,000 in Treasure En Ron te for New York. FORT KE CRNEY, Jan. 18, 1861. The pony express passed here at 1. M. on the 16th, but in consequence of a heavy snow st. cm, which prostrated the telegraph lines, we have not been able to

transmit the news till now. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1861. Arrived, 23th ult., bark Otto, Hamburg; 31st, sh to Or-

nheus, New-York Sailed, 1st inst., steamship Golden Age, for Panama carrying 215 hassengers and \$1,265,060 in treasure. Among the passengers is Covernor Weller, on his way to Mexico to take the position of American Minister, and

Mexico to take the position of American Minister, and Senator Nesmith of Gregon.

The following is a complete list of cabin passengers—Col. John C. Frement, Col. J. D. Fry, Goy, Weller, secretary and lady, Col. Nesmith, U. S., Senator, Col. Ellery, Frederick Billings, Geo. Gibbb, D. L. Ross, Alfred Pell, J. R. Woodward, Rev. Mr. Shuck, L.B. Harris, W. Simma Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Coombs, Scott and daughter, Mrs. St. Lacobs, Mrs. Ellenwood, Pr. J. L. McLean, G. W. Wright, C. C. Cooper, J. J. Taggart, Dr. E. White, F. Mickle, Master Killela, J. P. Losne, Dr. Dann, Charles Hopkins, D. W. Cheeseman, F. Wood, Thomas Gray, J. M. Elidy, Captain John S. Demiss, Captain R. J. Spencer, P. B. Murdock, H. Washburne, Sam Crill, Chas. Sturgeon, John Hough, Mrs. Brown, T. W. Center, S. Trisu, Wm. Orange, W. E. Parker, Mr. McHenry, T. M. McGregor, L. C. Baller, Mrs. R. B. Broxian, Miss Ulina, Wassen, and Mrs. M. W. Washin, Charles Newton, J. Y. McDuffee, T. Truchart, J. Goldsmith, N. Bachman, A. Altomeyer, E. C. Kohn, J. M. Gidenhomer, Myers Kohn, J. M. Eckfeldt, Geo. R. Washing on, Wm. Hendrickson, Geo. M. Hansen, J. Galt, Mrs. Claupett, W. Z. Patch, A. Elliwain, L. J. Cummings, J. D. Cartwright, J. E. Parks, W. Collins, A. Rowszek, James Eyans, John Elyley, Mrs. Rousant, John Wolf, Agust Granglen, C. Taylor, Miss Domis, John Caruthers, A. Mayer, Dr. Safely, C. B. Keeler, E. D. Forsyth.

There has been no trade worth reporting. An unexproted stringency in the money market for: cleal topic of conversation in business circles.

A Call for a New York Democratic State Convention. The slarming condition of our country, which is endan gered at this time by contending factions, demands an effort by the democratic party to avert the threatened estruction of our national Union. In one part of our land our government is openly defied and the public pro-perty is refree—while in other sections these acts of vio ence are instigated by appeals to sectional passions and projudices by those who trample upon the constitutions

upon its people.

Although these two classes of agitators are hostile in these, on the one hand, who refuse to yield any concessions, and those on the other who reject all compromises are alike actuated by treasonable designs. In the hall of the national and State Legislatures we have only exhi-bitions of partisan purposes and passions.

In this emergetcy conservative mea of all classes cal upon our time honored party, which at this moment re presents the views and feelings of a majority of the nea-tle of New York. le of New York, to co-operate with patriotic citizens inswhere, and especially with the efforts of the "Border Sates," in putting down the agitations and conspiracies of the secondomists of the South and the ultra republicans

of the sect sionists of the sound and the of the North.

The honor and interests of our own State also call for hand and appropriate formula legisla

The honor and interests of our own State also call for action or our part, to check achemes of corrupt legislation which are already engeadered under pretexts of military and correive projects.

To save our country from the evis of domestic wars and deep diagrace in the eyes of the civilized world, conspiracies against its peace must be met, at the North and the South, in the apart of the illustrious Jackson, who upon a like occasion, upheld, with one strong hand, the ener and power of our government, and with the other lendered the compromises which removed the causes for strille and bloosshed. To consider the exigencies of public affairs, the demo-racy of the state of New York, embracing, we trus-

cracy of the State of New York, embracing, we trus now, all conservative citizens, are requested to send four delegates from each Assembly district to a Convention to be held in the city of Albany, at twelve M., or the Slat day of January Instant. Dated Jan. 18, 1861. First District.

First District-Benjamin Wood and William D. Ken

and District-Calvin Frost and John A. Dayton. Third District—Peter Cagger and H. L. Laffin.
Fourth District—R. H. Cushing and R. S. Stone.
Fifth District—Willard Johnson and S. Arthur Gilbert.
Sixth District—H. A. Beebe and H. Hubbard.
Seventh District—E. P. Bess and C. C. B. Walker.
Eighth District—Ean Richmond and A. P. Lansing.
Jemocratic State Central Committee.

Important Naval Intelligence.

It is now becoming evident to naval people that whatever course political events may take, the Home Squadron vill be colled on for an efficient coast guard. The arrival will be colled on for an efficient coast guard. The arrival at Vera Cruz, announced on Tussday, of the Cumberland, was the signal for the return of the steam frigate Fowbatan and the frigate Sabine. There is also reason to believe that the sloop St. Louis will come home. The Mohawk, Crusader, Wyandot, Pocahontas, and Water Witch, are likely to be detailed as tenders for the Brooklyn, Sabine, and St. Louis, if the fleet should be called into requisition on our scaboard. The newly commissioned corvettes Macedonian and Cumberland would be sufficient to protect our national interests in the Gulf for a white. Thus the ships available for home duty would carry an aggregate of 1,460 men, and one hundred guns.

guns.
It is said that the Virginians have signified their intention to resist the removal from Norfolk of any United States ship not in commission, by the federal authorities. The intelligence comes from a naval officer at that place. yard:—Liner Pennsylvania, rated 120 guns, but carrying only a few not worth anything outside her present berth, liner Columbus, lying up, and useless for present duty, liner Dicaware, do. do.; liner New York, not half built;

liner Dicaware, do. do.; liner New York, not half built; frigate Columbia, needing repairs; in ordinary, frigate Raritan, do. do.; corvette Germantown, undergoing repairs in dock; steam frigate Merrimae, in ordinary. Except in regular naval hands, all these ships would be worthless for any service.

The United States revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin, Capt. Webster, arrived at Norfolk on the 15th inst., from Savannah, and after remaining a few hours left again for Ealtimore. The following are her officers—Capt John A. Webster, Jr.; John F. Sholtz, First Lieutenant; John G. Blackford, Second Lieutenant, and Master. The Dobbin, it will be remembered, is the cutter that was seized by an unauthorized force in Georgia, and restored to her officers by subsequent order of the Governor. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad

Milwarksk, Jan. 18, 1860. The Milwarksk and Mississippi Railroad was sold today by the marshal on the order of the United States

District Court. It was purchased by the trustees of the creditors and assenting stockholders.

The Case of Jackalow. TRENTON, Jan. 18, 1961. A jury was empannelled in the Jackalow case to-day

The indictment for robbery on the high seas was read, and Colonel Cannon opened the case on the part of the government, setting forth the facts which be intended to prove. The first indictment is for robbery, in support of which the government has the greatest amount of testimony. If convicted on this, the other indictments will preably not be tried. The case was adjourned to Monday.

Political Intelligence.

JOHN SHERMAN FOR THE SENATE .- As it is now a tolers sly well settled fact that Salmon P. Chase will go into Honest Old Abe Lincoln's Cabinet, the name of John Sher man is put forward for the vacancy in the United States Senate. The term of Mr. Chase does not commence until the 4th of March, and whoever gets the place will have ax years to serve. The seat is now held by Goo. E. Pugh, democrat.

names of over one hundred thousand persons have been presented in the Senate in favor of Mr. Crittenden's plan BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - The "Gigramento" will

be the first opera of the season, to commence on next Tuesday evening.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Charleston—Steamship Marion—J Kopman, J R Walker, Mrs Ellen D Walker, Mrs Sherwood and two children, A Brown, J McDennel, R McNulty, Jose McArista, T H Muivey, Leenidas Dias, R Flack, lady and two children; J Segar, I Segar, Mrs Rosenheim, J B Otten, Lady and two children; August Otten, Julius Bergman, Daniel Brown, W Burr, J E Rue,—30 in the stoerage, and Engresolored persons, Savannau—Steamship Alabama—Srs J Brady, Mrs J Penny, A McGregor, G W Campbell, E King, J Vandorn, E R Warren, M J Young, F Le Buent, B Wolf, L Marryill, H S Reebee, W Waddell, Frank Vernon, H J Douglass, Justine Brunt—and 26 in the steerage.

Drawings of the Delaware State Loteries—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, ASSIGNATION AND MISSOGNI STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 51, Jun. 18, 1861.

38, 55, 60, 13, 47, 8, 73, 24, 31, 33, 69, 28, 52.

DELAWARE—CLASS 52, Jun. 18, 1861.

46, 78, 6, 15, 49, 62, 73, 75, 59, 9, 42, 71, 20, 37.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Dela-Drawings of R. France.

Sever County, Class Sixtern, Jan. 18, 1861.

3, 26, 55, 66, 80, 14, 42, 6, 51, 13, 31, 41.

Consournaise Lotting, Class O, Jan. 18, 1861.

46, 7, 22, 12, 21, 50, 76, 20, 59, 26, 69, 13, 6, 35.

Circulars seat free of charge by addressing
R. France & Co.

Wilmington, Delaware.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square Pianos are now considered the best massfactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms Shaud 54 Walker street. Batchelor's Hair Dyc-Reliable, Harm-less and instantaneous: black or brown, Factory & Barelay street, Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, is THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Progress of the Revolution-The Demand of South Carolina for the Sur-render of Fort Sumter-The Refusal of President Buchanan-The Proceedings of Congress-Dir. Seward's Speech-Th Latest News-Markets, &c., &c.

The WEEKLY HERALD for the present week, will be ready this morning at eleven o'clock. It will contain, with other matters:-The Latest News from the Secoding States, showing their present attitude and position, and the state of feeling at the South; The Special Despatches to the Hearts from Washington City, giving an account of the arrival of the South Carolina Commissioner in Washington, and his Demand for the Surrender of Fort Su unter, the President's prompt and unquelified Refusal. and runch other interesting matter; The Proceedings of Congress; The Speech of the flon. Wm. H. Seward on the Crists; The Report of the House Committee of Thirty three; The Latest News received by Telegraph or Mail, &c., &c.; Edifficials on heading Events; Reports of the Cattle, Provision and Mosey Markets, and all interesting otherwise. Single copies, in wrappers, can be had at the counter of the office, corner of Fulion and Nassaus Price six cents.

A. D. Russel,
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707 BROADWAY.
The lage oil portrait, just completed, of
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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HER MAJESTY QUBEN VICTORIA.
Will be on exhibition for a few daysonly, at Gurney's Gallery, 707 Broadway, previous to its departura to Buckin,glam Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the J. GURNEY & SON.

Halls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.-Ladies' white satin, kid and linea Galter Boots and Slipper India Rubber Boots and Shree. MILLER & CO, 387 Canal street.

Page's "Venus."

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Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Multipedal Trusses for seen at No. 2 Barclay street. Pamphlet gratis.

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AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, WEDDING CARDS AND Envelopes of the latest styles. 104 Fulton street, New York. Established 1815. AT \$4 50-NAPOLEON TAP BOOTS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 April street, N. B. -Call and

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AT 489 BROADWAY—LADIES' AND GENT'S FINE steel and partor Skates to let (all sizes), at 25 conts per say, of 5 rents per hour. N.B.—Sieighs for hoys, all sizes.

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WESTCHESTEB COUNTY TAXES.—MOUNT VERnon, Unioupert, Wasefeld, Felbamville, Washingtonville, Prospect Rill, Ac., Taxes may be paid through the sunscriber, at his office, corner of Grand and Riksabeth streets,
on Monday, Tserday and Wednesday, January 21, 22 and 21,
Each taxes 1257 be paid, and lots sold for taxes redeemed.

JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

335 EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES-THE CHEAP-

MISCELLANEOL T. IF I WESE YOU I WOULD GET A CO. "I OF FIFTH WORK & LEDGER, and read the first part of their new Story, by Mrs. Ritchie. You can set it of the dec. " And should be advice you will hear given by one net." to another all over town.

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"IF I WERZ YOU, I WOULD GET A COTY OF THIS Story, by Mrs. Blehle, North read the first part of that new Story, by Mrs. Blehle, You can get it at the news stand." Such is the advise you will hear gives by one neighbor to another fill over town.

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